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The China Mail

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Barometer 29.75

Rainfall 0.05 in.

Humidity 82

September 3, 1920. Temperature 81.

No. 18,354.

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號三月九年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921.

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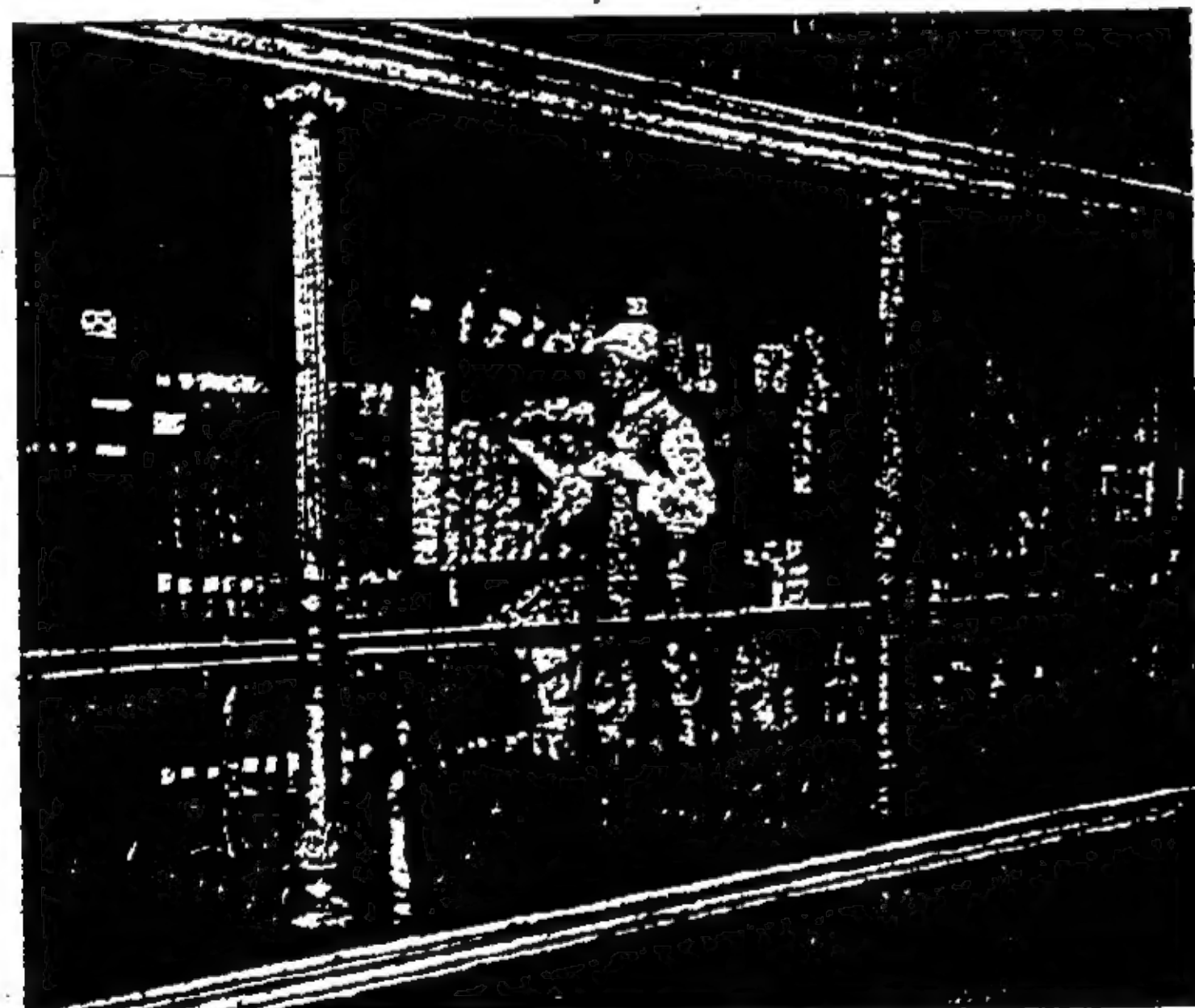
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

UP THE REBELS!

POPULAR BOROUGH COUNCIL DEFIES COURT'S DECREE.

POOR BELIEF SQUABBLE.

LONDON, September 2.

A curious situation has arisen owing to the refusal of the Poplar Borough Council to obey an order of the courts to pay rates to the London County Council Metropolitan Asylum Board on the grounds that the borough is overburdened by excessive poor relief which the Council claims should be equalised throughout London. Orders to arrest 32 councillors have been issued. Sheriff's officers arrested nine yesterday evening.

RED FLAG SONG.

LATER.

Three more popular councillors were arrested in the afternoon. A large crowd of unemployed cheerfully cheered the prisoners and shouted "Up the rebels!" The crowd also sang the Red Flag. Alderman Scott, one of the arrested councillors, made a speech to the crowd, urging that there should be no rioting but passive resistance. Not a penny in rent should be paid. It is stated that the matter will be submitted to the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff on Monday.

EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS.

LONDON, September 2.

The unemployment question has suddenly come to the fore through simultaneous and apparently centrally controlled demonstrations in the various districts of London demanding extravagant relief allowances from the boards of guardians. A few boards, notably Islington, have complied while others have temporised. It is noteworthy that there have been no outbreaks of violence, the demonstrators generally dispersing quietly when officials explained the difficulty of increasing the already enormous sums spent on relief.

NATIONAL ACTION SOUGHT.

LONDON, September 2.

The Executive of the London Labour Party has sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George on the question of unemployment, urging the immediate convocation of a special session of Parliament to deal with the serious situation nationally, not as at present throwing the burden of relief on municipalities, whereby the ratepayers of the poorest districts are the worst sufferers.

CANADIAN POLITICAL ISSUES.

APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY BEFORE THE NEW YEAR.

OTTAWA, September 2.

Mr. Meighen, the Premier, in a speech made at London, Ontario, announced that the House of Commons would be dissolved and an appeal made to the country before new year. He said that it was impossible to complete a census on which to base a redistribution of seats before December, and the tariff issue must be immediately settled. Therefore the election would be on the old register. The issue would be the Government's policy of protection against farmers, the policy of free trade, and the liberal policy to reduce duties on nineteen molasses goods.

DAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

PREMIER CONVENING CABINET MEETING AT INVERNESS.

KING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

LONDON, September 2.

The Premier has sent Dail Eireann's reply, which was delivered to him at Gairloch yesterday evening to London for circulation to Ministers. In view of the serious issues involved, Mr. Lloyd George is convening a Cabinet meeting for Wednesday in the Inverness town hall. The King will be at Moy Hall, in the neighbourhood, where the Premier will visit him.

INDIAN PLOT UNEARTHED.

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

SENSATION TRIAL EXPECTED.

LAHORE, September 2.

The police have unearthed a conspiracy by Akali Sikhs to overthrow the British Government and assassinate a number of officials or others. Some of the accused turned informers. The case will shortly be heard and promises to be sensational.

AMERICAN TROUBLES.

MARTIAL LAW NOT PROCLAIMED.

WASHINGTON, September 3.

Orders have been issued to rush federal troops from government post in New Jersey and Ohio immediately to West Virginia. The issue of a presidential proclamation declaring martial law in the disturbed area has been temporarily deferred.

HULL AIRSHIP DISASTER.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

LONDON, September 3.

There was a moving scene at Hull on the occasion of the funeral of the British officers and men of the airship R38. Thousands of silent spectators lined the streets. The cortege was preceded by a firing party of a hundred men from the air-force base at Howden. The coffins were borne on aircraft trailers, drawn by motor-tenders, and preceded by an air-force band. The victims were buried in one grave. A monument will be erected in the cemetery. The bodies of fourteen members of the British crew are still missing.

INDIAN WORRIES.

MOPLAHS REFUSE TERMS.

CALCUTTA, September 3.

It is understood that the Moplahs assembled at Tirunagudi, the main centre of the disturbance, have refused to negotiate with the authorities on the basis of surrender of all arms.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/8 1/8

Today's opening rate 2/8 1/8

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Two more games were played in the V.R.C. bath yesterday evening, in connection with the Hongkong Water Polo League. In their match with the "Foxglove" the home team secured an easy victory of 7 goals to nil. The "Salmon" played gamely throughout, in the face of inevitable defeat, but could do very little against their fast and more experienced opponents.

There was a large crowd to watch the match between the United and the Lusitano. The game was keenly and evenly contested. On the run of the play, the Portuguese were unlucky in losing by 3 goals to one.

The V.R.C., the favourites for league honours, remain at the top of the league table with five wins out of five matches played. By virtue of their victory yesterday, the United have replaced the Lusitano in the second place, having to their credit 4 wins out of 5. The order of the other teams remains unchanged.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches are scheduled to be played off on Monday—5.15 p.m.—R.G.A. v. "Tamar." 5.45 p.m.—Wilts. v. "Foxglove."

LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to Sept. 2.)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.	A.	P.
V.R.C.	5	5	0	0	54	3	10
U.A.C.	5	4	0	1	30	8	8
Lusitano	5	3	0	2	20	16	6
R.G.A.	4	2	0	2	24	10	4
"Tamar"	3	1	0	2	5	30	2
Wilts	3	0	0	3	2	23	0
"Foxglove"	5	0	0	5	3	48	0

BASEBALL.

LOCALS v. "RIZAL"

On the Hongkong Football Club ground, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, local baseball fans are promised an interesting game between the Hongkong nine and a combination from the U.S. destroyer "Rizal." As these two teams have met several times before with honours pretty evenly divided, to-morrow's game is sure to be keenly contested, and it is an even money bet as to the result of the game. The ball tossers from the "Rizal" are planning their hopes on the speed of McLaurie, their twirler, while the locals feel sure that Pace, who won the last game from the Gobs so handsily, will repeat his performance.

Ample seating accommodation has been arranged for the largest crowd of the season at Happy Valley. The locals will put Pace through his paces to-night in preparation for to-morrow's game.

HOUSE RATES HERE AND AT HOME.

The Daily Press this morning knocks a distinct hole in the argument advanced in the Legislature that the rates here are trivial when compared with those at Home. Our contemporary says:

"It should be remembered that rents here generally are enormously greater than are demanded for similar accommodation at Home, and consequently the rates based upon those rents are actually much higher than the percentage would suggest."

A simple calculation will show how true that is. Say that a house letting here for \$160 a month would let for £50 a year at Home.

Hongkong rate, \$247, or (say) £31 p.a.

Home rate, (say at 70 p.c.) £35 p.a.

BANK NOTE RESERVES.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month of August, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:

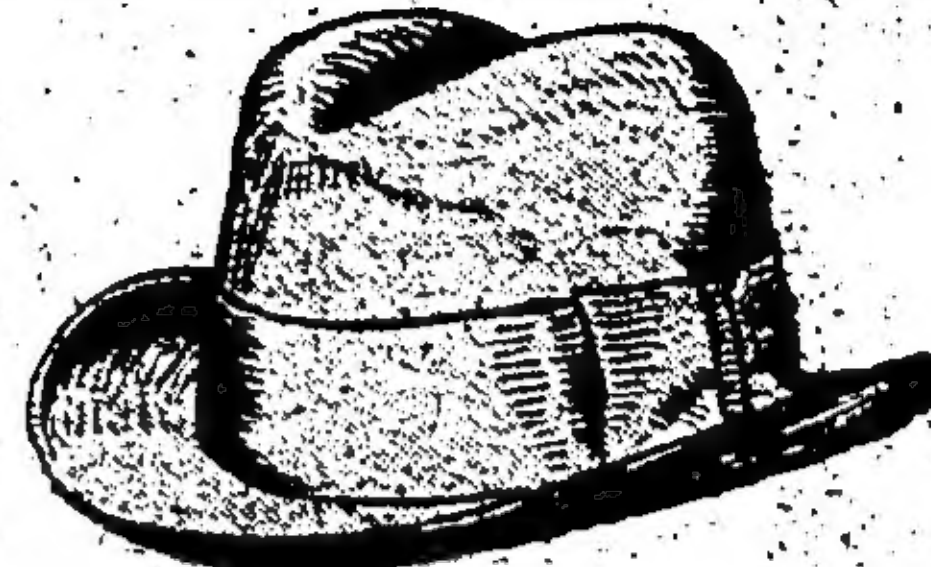
Bank	Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$10,714,928	\$5,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$5,871,000	\$2,700,000
Merchants' Bank of India, Limited	1,262,255	550,000
Total	\$17,848,183	\$8,950,000

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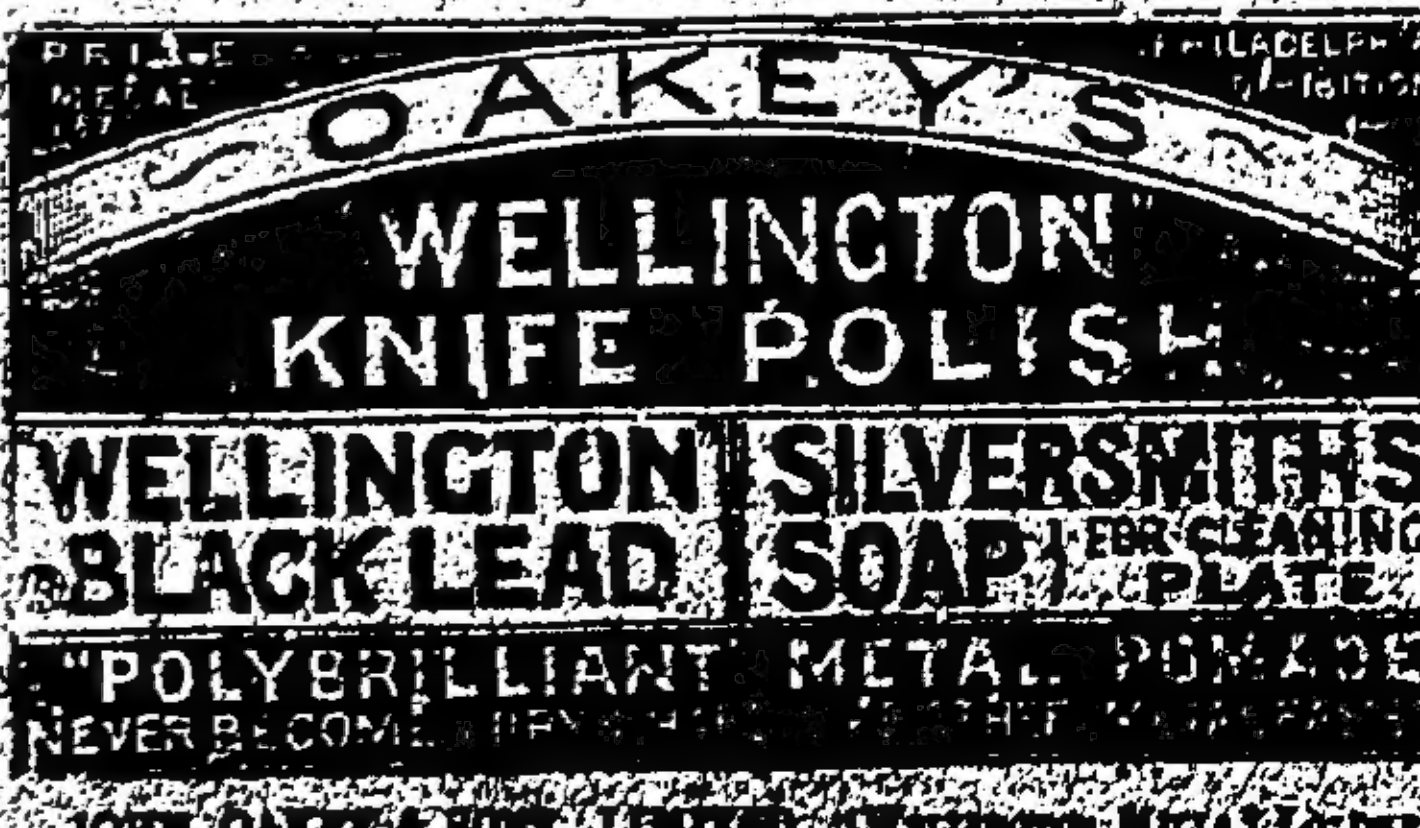
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IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles -

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The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured of the disease and



who have been cured after months and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which

they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet in each bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything harmful. *Dr. J. C. Owen and Son, New York.*

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MARRIAGE.

FORBES-SUMMERS.—On the 1st inst., Robert Fraser, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes of Aberdeen, N.B. and Eva Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Summers of Kowloon.

DEATH.

JOHANNES.—On August 31st at Singapore, Carmen Alreida Johannes, beloved wife of B. E. Johannes. (By cable.) Manila papers please copy.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1921.

ADVERSARIA.

LITTLE FOUNTAINS?
Mr. Frederick Anderson, addressing the China Association as chairman on July 15, remarked that "great streams from little fountains flow." He must have been reading in the *Overland Mail* about the cracking and subsidence of certain Hongkong buildings.

A reference to a **OLD TROPE.** St. Andrews Society meeting in another British Colony reminds me of an incident some of you may smile at. A speaker one year had a most distinctively Scottish name, but, as sometimes happens in our "far-flung" Empire, his father had chosen his mother from the native community, so that this St. Andrews member was an undeniable big game. "Rome rule men, indeed, when remarking on his complexion, used to mention the highest Spade card for some reason or other. Well, as he was addressing the meeting on the

occasion I am to tell you of, an Engineer from Greenock or thereabouts came in and stood swaying slightly at the back of the room. He was "no fu," ye ken, but had been rambling. "Mister Chairman," he said, twice, disregarding cries of "Hush." "I refer to a point of order. I would know how comes it that a meetin' of the St. Andrews should be addressed by a chid that was cubsively born two hours after sunset."

Painful sensation. Three blind States. A VARIATION. See how they fight. They all believe in a world without strife.

They seek to achieve it by war to the knife. Did ever you hear such a thing in your life.

As these blind States?

I must presume that DELIVER US FROM "Impartial," who WELL MEANING had a short letter FRIENDS. In Tuesday's *Daily Press*, meant to be a friend and champion of the Portuguese community. Whenever they need one, I'm that. I think that possibly they will find me more discreet and efficient than this correspondent, who complains that Mr. Lo the lawyer "made quite un-called-for remarks that may lead to some disagreeable reflections upon the Portuguese community. There was absolutely no cause for him to hurt the feelings of the Portuguese community," etc. What would you think, from that, that Mr. Lo the lawyer had said? All he said was that a Portuguese might send a servant to pawn his coat at the pawnshop. In other words, that they are not a wealthy community. If any Portuguese considers it shameful to pawn his coat, or to be poor, or temporarily in financial embarrassment, so shameful that it hurts his feelings, he must answer to me for his own grace and pride, for I am of pure European descent on both

sides—have often been poor, and have often sought the help of the pawnbroker, and will not be ashamed to do so again if necessary. If I can do it, without feeling disgraced, "Impartial" can. There is such a thing as being too touchy, and rushing thoughtlessly into print.

The thoughtlessness is evident not only in the failure to see the point of view I have just shown, but also in the phrase "quite un-called-for." It was very much called for, as anyone who understands the game could see. Mr. Lo was defending a case that must have been very hard to defend. It was a rather glaring case. Doing his best for his client, with a mighty poor defence, and ugly facts against him, he had to grasp at straws. He argued that after all a European might send his boy to pawn his raincoat. Told that it was possible, but highly improbable, as most Europeans here are well-to-do, he very cleverly shifted ground by remarking that he meant "the Portuguese as the Europeans likely to do so. Anyone could see that he was devoid of the slightest desire to hurt their feelings," and some people will be sure to say that he was rather complimentary, because there are Portuguese who cannot fairly be described as Europeans. (Europeans are not the only ones who think "European" a complimentary epithet.)

Moreover, observe the possible effect of successful resentment of the suggestion that the Portuguese as a community are poor enough to resort occasionally to the pawnbroker. If they are not poor enough for that, they are comparatively well off. If they are too well off, employers will not see any necessity to increase their wages, although in some cases they are not paid as much as they are worth. Never be ashamed of poverty. Poverty has been and is especially blessed. If I thought that by pawning my raincoat, and letting him know it, my Boss would raise my wages, I'd have it up the spout so quickly that there would be no time to return the umbrella I'd borrow.

There is no doubt that it is the poverty, and not the pawning, that some people are ashamed of. What is there shameful in pawning? It is a business transaction. A rich man "pawns" securities with the Bank as pawnbroker when he takes a loan. It is the honestest form of borrowing, and I never heard that our Portuguese were too proud to borrow. My dress suit is in pawn now, which is the real and true reason why I do not dine out, or go to parties. I am at the moment comparatively rich, and could afford to redeem it, but I have learned to do without it. Keep this bit about my wealth to yourselves, because if the rich men, the brokers and other financial magnates, find that I have any money, and learn where I have it, they'll get it sure; and then I'll be poor again, and have to pawn something else.

There ought to be some way of getting rid of the Committee which has charge of the Colony's recreation grounds. I wish somebody would show me how. It seems to do its work now as if Hongkong were still the little village it used to be, with fewer people and more elbow room. It may be news to it, but really and truly the population—the population that wants recreation—has grown bigger. The territory, of course, has not. In the old days, the military took big bites at the land, and it didn't seem to matter. Jardines took everything in sight between Wanchai and Causeway Bay, and it didn't seem to matter. The lads flocked round and found playing fields. But none dreamed then of such an enormous proletariat as we have now, or of football leagues and matches with crowds as big as many at Home. These people have to be catered for. They have the right. It is the Committee's job to see that the rights of the Greatest Number are protected. At present, while the Club and a half members of the Swell Polo Club, playing perhaps twice a month, monopolize a fine public ground big enough for two or even three football pitches, and the poverty-stricken minority of golfers who cannot afford Fanling or Deepwater Bay use the bigger half of Happy Valley for human target practice, the Committee counts up what's left, and thinks it does its duty by promulgating edicts, such as that 840 specified people may play on Block B on Tuesdays between 4.45 and 5.30, and 1680 have the use of the same on any day of the week, except Wednesdays, Mondays, Sundays, Thursdays, and Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, while 3360 people are graciously permitted to play on Block A on all public holidays in any leap year. That sort of thing, they, for example, when some of our nation wanted to play tennis, shored them down in the state and

of the golfers. By the way, it is perhaps fair to warn the Unhappy Valley golfers that one male parent of a little girl is threatening, if she is killed or seriously injured by a golf ball, while playing in the Valley, that he will "shoot at sight." I mention this because a distracted father might easily get the wrong golfer. Well now, the immediate thing is that the Recreation Fields Committee should at once consider the numbers it has to provide for, redistribute its available lands *pro rata*, and banish all dangerous games to points farthest away from the crowded areas.

What is our Crown Solicitor for? Man asked me that at the other day, and 'pon me Sam I couldn't tell him. I suppose he does do legal work of some sort somewhere, to earn his pay; but this chap had noticed that he does not, for instance, conduct Sanitary Board prosecutions, which are acquiring the bad habit of going astray, and getting defeated on technical grounds. Only this week a smart lawyer, noting an omission by the prosecution, abandoned his original line of defence, and when the official case was closed, demanded his client's acquittal on the ground of that omission. All Government cases (and surely Sanitary Board prosecutions are that) should be conducted personally by a Government lawyer. Or why should the taxpayer's money go to them? What else do they do that is worth more than \$30 a month?

In this case, I am thinking of WHERE COMMERCE COMMERCE WITH LONG PREVAILS secret diplomacy, and with that wholesale "indulgence" known as "military necessity." Lloyd George, who made pledges to Japan owing to "military necessity," has since said (in arguing for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement) that "the British Empire must behave like a gentleman." It should: it must; but is its honour in safe hands? The Canton Government has recently pointed out that there is an appearance of cynicism in the Premier's position. Even a gentleman, it seems, can be a victim of "war psychology," which makes him behave otherwise. It might do a few "gentlemen" good to read Norman Angell's latest book, "The Fruits of Victory." I still believe in "British fairplay," but I think it has got badly submerged of late years, by opportunists in gentlemen's attire.

I am deeply wise in the ways of wild rabbits, and it always annoys me to read that bad old guess—to which the "nature fakers" are so prone—that their white tails or scuts are useful as a danger signal. Some people are not satisfied with the immense variety of examples of nature's adaptability; they must invent new ones. I see it again, in an expensive book just published, about British Mammals, that rabbits "when alarmed make use of their white tails as a danger signal." It is easy to see how this idea came. If you come upon a colony of conies in the dusk, the most striking thing you see is the line of bobbing cotton tails, as the creatures scuttle to their burrows. The white blobs are *you* a sufficient signal that the rabbits have noted danger, but how do they help the rabbits? The only rabbits to benefit would be those nearest the approaching danger, those the last to run, those the least likely to survive. That is plain enough. The regular danger signal or recognized warning among rabbits is a couple of sharp thuds or knocks on the ground, done by flexing the muscles of the hind legs and bringing the "forearm" part of them down evenly like the face of a hammer. Naturally, the running of the first rabbits alarms the others, who may or may not have scented or heard the danger, but unless they have their backs to the danger, and are nearer to it than the runner is, they do not see the scut of the runner. As everybody knows, the scut is very black on the upper side, the side turned towards the animal's own back, and very white on the rearward side. To be of use as a danger signal, this colouring would have to be reversed, and even then it could not help much. As a matter of fact, those white scuts are disadvantageous. They rob the rabbit of what would otherwise be its "low visibility." In the case of the human danger with a shot gun, it is easier to shoot such a running rabbit in the dusk than in broad daylight.

Do you mind if, after this, I combine my writings to scared subjects like the moon, and beer, and pears, and art—things in which the government is feeling quite nervous, since the Government has introduced a Bill giving it power to deposit "any person whatsoever" who, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, has acted or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, etc. If His

Excellency should ever act wrongfully (which I hasten to say is quite an impossible hypothesis) and I should write my opinion of it—well, you see how I'm fixed, don't you? Hereafter, if the Bill passes, I will confine my studies to matters that are unlikely to prejudice the public safety, or even the public etc. As for politics, government, official integrity, and so on, 'c'est l'affaire au capitaine, pas à vous, ni moi, matelot.' In fact, you and I have got to be Worms, and take a worm's-eye view of affairs.

OUR MILK SUPPLY.

The case that made me say (supra) what I did about our Government lawyer's job (that he ought to conduct all government cases, including prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Ordinance of 1896) has obliged me to re-read that ordinance this week. It is now evident to me that the Government Analyst ought to re-read it, and especially the schedule attached. The last footnote says "in the case of a certificate regarding milk, butter, or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis." It was because Mr. Dovey omitted to do that, that the Sanitary Board lost its last case. No doubt if the Crown Solicitor had been conducting the prosecution (as I maintain he should) he would have been as smart as the defending lawyers in detecting the oversight, and have brought it out in evidence before closing his case.

TINNED MILK.

Incidentally, I notice another clause (10a) of that ordinance which is being generally ignored. There have been prosecutions, but not nearly so many as there have been offences. A good deal of skimmed or separated milk in tins has been put on the market. It is honestly labelled as such, but it is not labelled as required by this Ordinance, which requires a plain warning, in both English and Chinese, that babies under a year old should not be fed on it. The penalty is \$100, presumably on the retailer. It seems to me that the wholesalers should protect these small people by seeing to it. I saw in a store one tin of such milk for sale, which said it was specially prepared for W. and G. Humphreys, but it did not say, in either English or Chinese, what clause 10a says it should say. I advised the young Chinese in charge to go chop-chop and see Messrs. Humphreys about it, but he only laughed in a silly way. Hence this tip.

Labels complying with the Ordinance can be cheaply printed at the China Mail office.—Business Manager.

One last whack before CASSEL (to avoid deportation) I abandon politics for ever. Yesterday's *Daily Press* thought it a thousand pities that "political strife" should prevent the Cassel syndicate from promoting the progress and development of Kwangtung. The *Daily Press* also says it is a fact that (as Mr. Harmsworth said) "the agreement has been negotiated with the provincial authorities strictly in accordance with the Chinese Government's rule that the terms must be settled with the provincial authorities before ratification by the central Government." The *Daily Press* does not dwell on what Mr. Harmsworth also said, and what the Canton Government has since denied, that Peking had referred the matter to Canton since the outcry. Canton does not recognize Peking. Nor did "the provincial authorities" with whom the deal was so "strictly" made. We would, of course, like to see Hongkong's coal supply improved and assured (and cheapened) and the sooner the better. If we thought "political strife" was responsible for wasteful delay, we might modify our views. But as to this element of time, we are obliged to point out that Hongkong has existed next door to these coal deposits for a long time now. Ignoring the whole of the first century, before Providence sent Mr. Cassel to help us, we do think some explanation is needed of the fact that the Syndicate should have chosen just that one short period and point in the political vicissitudes of South China when "the provincial authorities" (unrecognized by Mr. Harmsworth or anybody else) in Kwangtung, happened to be a bunch of military filibusters from Kwangsi, who had usurped authority, kept it only long enough to make this deal with the Cassel Syndicate, and then got kicked out. It may have been a coincidence that they found those rogues in possession when they went to buy the concession. If so, it is unfortunate for them, for it looks bad. Persons in possession of stolen property are always easier to deal with than the legitimate owners, and I for one suspect that the Syndicate was not aware of this well-known fact. The *Daily Press* assures us in conclusion that it holds no brief for the Syndicate. I should hope not. I have always believed that it held no brief for any private interests, but was devoted to

the service of truth as it sees it. I think it might shut its eyes less tight, and see truth more clearly than this half-hearted apology indicates that it does. The *China Mail* gave it a very plain lead. If it thought the *China Mail* wrong, why not say so? If it thinks the *China Mail* a party to the "political strife" which is all the opposition to this concession that it recognizes, why not say so? Then the *China Mail* could put it right, or itself be discovered in the wrong. The *Daily Press* was quite right to point out the American Dewey's extravagances: when such things are dealt with from a national point of view they are generally over stated. I don't regard this business nationally at all, save that I naturally object to my own nationals doing things to aggravate the bad name that my own nation is getting. And for any sake let's have done with this sickening hypocrisy about the Syndicate's concern for the progress and development of Kwangtung, or British anxiety for the welfare of China as a whole. The Syndicate is after the money there is in it. Who doubts that? Well, let them go after it fairly, without embroiling me and my kind politically, or using my public servants to further their private ends.

I guess that's done it. GOODBYE. Hongkong has been humming with gossip about my deportation for a long time now, and that sort of talk ought surely to bring it on. Even if I haven't already "acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety," etc., it is obvious that I am "about to act." The Attorney General assures me I will be "given the opportunity of answering that charge"—the charge of being "about to act"—but as I could not possibly say what I might do to-morrow, I see nothing for it but deportation.

Therefore—goodbye! If it takes longer than a week, I'll show up again next Saturday, as usual.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Last night's big wind uprooted a fine tree opposite the Barrack Clock in Queen's Road.

A quantity of household furniture will be put up for auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough on Monday afternoon.

The sale of household furniture by Messrs. Lammert Bros. takes place at 41B, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on Wednesday next—not at their sales rooms.

A craft of some kind has sunk opposite Ah King's. There is such a remarkably high tide that very little of it shows. Some of the buoys are submerged.

On account of the stormy weather, last night, the Victoria Recreation Club swimming fete was postponed. It is now announced for Monday evening.

The appointment of Messrs T. L. Perkins, H. E. Pollock and H. W. Bird as a committee to study measures for expediting land purchase and plan passing is gazetted.

A rural building lot so far out as Taitam Bay costs upwards of \$1,400, and is subject to an annual Crown rental of \$60. Somebody is getting one auctioned on the 12th.

The assistant accountant of the Yek Yuen Tang medicine shop, of No. 340, Queen's Road, Central, and seven *fohs* were removed to the Government Civil Hospital at 5.45 yesterday morning suffering from the effects of poison which was alleged had been deposited in some food of which they had partaken at 5 p.m., on the previous day. The cook of the establishment has been arrested on suspicion of having administered the poison.

A *White Paper* just issued gives particulars of the different classes of vessels on the effective list of the various navies of the world on Feb. 1, 1921, which, in the case of battleships and battle-cruisers, have been launched since Dec. 31, 1900, and in the cases of other types which still retain their armaments and are not for sale. The following are the results in the case of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.—Japan Battleships—23 47 15 Battle-cruisers—8 6 7

An interesting little ceremony was performed at the Harbour Office yesterday morning when rewards for bravery were presented to two Chinese in the Government employ, by the Harbour Master (Lieut. Conway-Baker, R.N.R.). A cooling coolie, working at the Government coal depot and allway at Yau-mai, was awarded the Belilus Medal and \$25, and seaman No. 404, of No. 2, Police Launch, was awarded \$10 for assisting the other man to bring to shore a native girl who fell into the harbour near the coal depot on July 7. The girl was in the water for about 15 minutes and was unconscious when brought ashore by the cooling coolie, and nearly lost his own life in making the rescue.

SHANGHAI, September 3. The stranded liners *Glaucous* and *Cordillere* have both been refloated successfully, and are expected in Shanghai to-day.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—There is an entire absence of demand, and no sales are reported during the interval. The Liverpool Cotton Market has advanced, and fully good middling is quoted at \$10.34 for Spot. Manchester prices have stiffened in consequence.

REMARKS.

Cotton.—In sympathy with the advance in cotton, our market has ruled firm and a fair business has been transacted at improvements of \$5 to \$8 per bale all round.

Quotations are—No. 10s \$145/190, No. 12s \$160/198, No. 16s \$200/225, No. 20s \$210/240. Arrivals 11,500 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 2,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

Woolens.—Owing to the continued uncertainty of the political situation in the consuming districts and the hope of a still further drop in the home market, dealers are sitting tight and thus the lifeless condition of the market continues.

Raw Cottons.—Some 250 bales of Bengal cotton changed hands at \$24 1/2 per picul. The market is firm and current quotations are approximately as follows—Indian descriptions at \$24 1/2 per picul. Chinese grades at \$27 3/8 per picul.

Metals.—Very small business booked since last report. Prices for M. S. Bars and M. S. Plates have firmed up considerably in London. Tinplate in small lots have been booked at \$10.20 to \$10.60. Galvanized Wire is also firmer, and prices quoted from London are now 10% higher than 3 weeks ago. Dealers appear to have bought well. Locally prices have not moved. Stocks are not large, and as soon as there is demand from the consuming districts, there should be a distinct advance in prices.

Yellow Metal.—Nominal Nil. Flour market report. Stock: About 100,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent \$4.50 per sack, American Cut off \$3.25 per sack, American Straight \$3.35 per sack, Shanghai Flour \$3.30.

Petroleum Products.—No change. Sundries and Coals.—Market quietly steady.

Java Sugar.—Spot to arrive September/October. Market quiet but steady.

Philippine Sugar.—Market declining.

Saltpetre.—Stock 4,800 bags. Market steady.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

FIRE PRESENTATION OF A PINERO PLAY.

More than two or three people discussed the ending of "Mind the Paint Girl" film at the Kowloon Theatre last night. Could not Pinero have ended it differently, they wondered. Of course he could if, having made his stage machine travel four and a half acts towards a definite destination, he had then made it somersault over a field and on to quite a new route. But Pinero was an artist and every artist, whether novelist or dramatist, knows that the ending must be as fixed as Fate from the first line to the last. Characters may take the bit between their teeth and assume an importance not originally intended for them but they can never be allowed to prevent a story, if it is to be a great story, from moving straightly and steadily to its inevitable close. Still, it is good to find that a superior class of film-play does actually make people think and raise points of this kind. Kowloon is lucky to be offered a Pinero play which traces the rise of Lily Upjohn, born in a London tenement district, till she becomes a stage "star," flattered, fawned upon, taking undue risks in her innocence, in love only with herself and her success though sought by many. It is a striking and a convincing study and Anita Stewart's work would have earned praise from Pinero himself. That last painful scene in which Lily is forced to decide between the man whom she has kept dangling for long, and whom love has ruined and a young woman who wishes to marry her almost ruin. As the play progresses, the weather god can add upon a mood less brooding than he did last night. The Kowloon Theatre should be packed to-night. Over 100,000 people for the Clarendon, and no space left who deserve well.

SPECIAL CABLE.

TWO STEAMERS SAVED.

DUE IN SHANGHAI TO-DAY.

[China Mail Special.]

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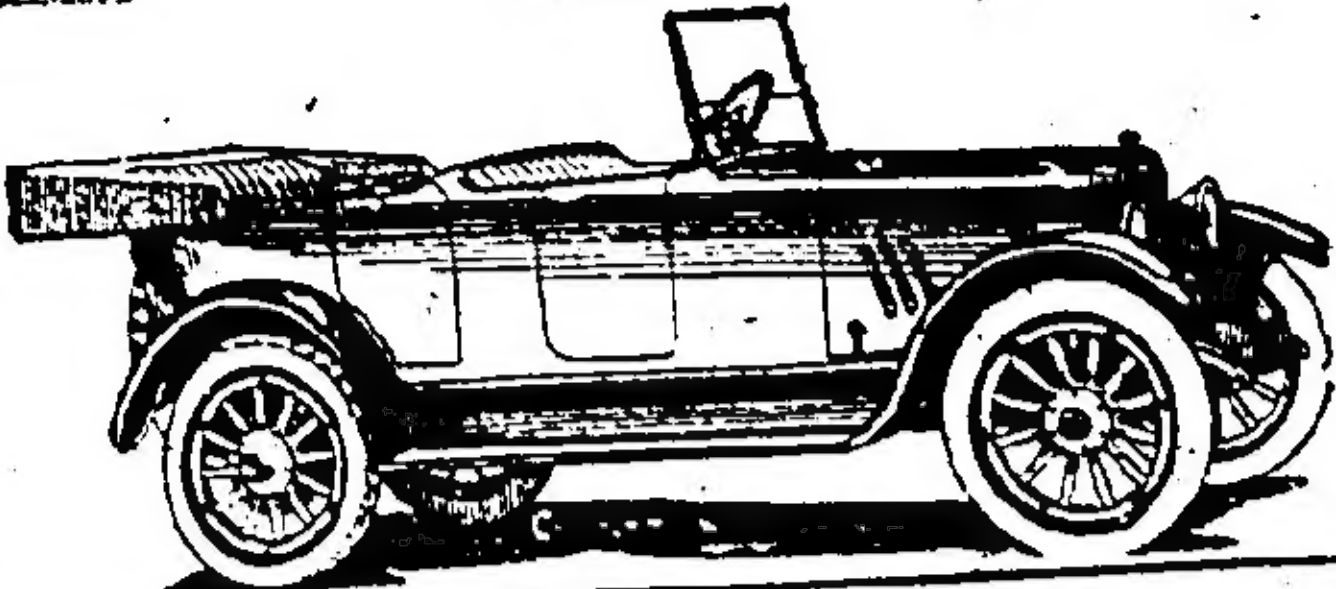
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MERCUY MOTOR CAR CO.
 59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.
 HONGKONG.



TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

CONFERENCE AND BANQUET IN HOLLAND.

The Hague, September 3.
 The International Law Association discussed international law as it affects private persons. Prince Henry, the Dutch Minister of Justice, and the Burgomaster of the Hague were present at a banquet given by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company to the foreign delegates. Herr Capadose, the chairman of the company, toasted the association, and Professor Jitta toasted the company.

FEELS TOO OLD.

ELIHU ROOT DECLINES L.O.N. JOB.

New York, September 3.
 Owing to his advanced age, (76) Elihu Root has declined his nomination to membership of the permanent International Court of Justice initiated by the League of Nations.

TENNIS.

New York, August 3.
 In the challenge round for the Davis Cup Johnston won the first and second sets 6-2, 6-4 from Kumagai. He won the third and last set 6-3. For the second challenge singles Shimidzu beat Tilden in the first set 7-5.

CRICKET.

Brighton, September 3.
 The Australians after five hours batting, lost nine wickets for 332, at which figure they declared. Collins scored 54 and Ryder 83. Gregory scored 53. Tate took 4 wickets for 21. Sussex made a poor display. All were out for 62 in eighty minutes. There was a bad light. McDonald took 4 for 32 and Mailey 5 for 13.

VALERA'S REPLY.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED FOR SOME DAYS.

London, September 3.
 It is stated in Downing Street that De Valera's reply to the Premier is unlikely to be available for publication for some days.

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Safety Of Mines.

The resumption of work at the various collieries has led to the sacrifice of hundreds, probably one might say thousands, of canaries. In fiery and gassy mines it is essential after a long stoppage that, before the men go down to work, every working place shall be thoroughly tested for gas. One test is that of the ordinary miners' lamp. Gas in a working place invariably affects the flame inside the lamp. But before that test can be applied there must be the certainty that the deputy making the test can safely walk into the working place. Where this is doubtful a caged canary is sent into the place. If the bird lives men can safely work there; if the cage comes back with just a bundle of lifeless feathers in one corner the place is unsafe until a rearrangement of the "bratticing," which conducts the air current round the mine, has cleared the gas out.

270,000 Years per Annum Lost.

Some interesting particulars concerning insured persons in the country were given a correspondent at the Ministry of Health. According to the latest statistics available, it is estimated that the number of persons in England and Wales entitled to medical benefit in 1920 was 13,373,000 persons. The computations made indicate that on the average about 60 per cent. receive treatment from insurance practitioners. Thus one-fifth of the whole population of the country received treatment during the year. The amount of lost time through sickness reaches an astonishing figure. Amongst insured persons unable to work through inability an average yearly minimum of fourteen million weeks is lost, a period approximately of nearly 270,000 years per annum.

Lost Oscar Wilde's.

Oscar Wilde's lost manuscript, "The Portrait of Mr. W. H.," was to have been published early in 1921, according to Mr. Mitchell Kennerley, the publisher. It is about 28,000 words, and elaborates the theories of Wilde as to the identity of the mysterious "W. H." to whom "he" has done the right thing.

Shakespeare dedicated 126 sonnets. Mr. Kennerley says that every line is written in Wilde's own handwriting and the story is based on the conjecture that Shakespeare dedicated the poems to a man, not to a woman. After Wilde's arrest the manuscript disappeared, and Mr. Kennerley declares that it has not been seen by a living person until it was found in July, 1920, and sent to him. As to the history of the manuscript since Wilde's arrest, Mr. Kennerley has promised to make a statement shortly. "Sentimental Ditties."

"I object most strongly to sacred ditties sung in church, the Vicar of Teddington states in announcing that the English Hymnal will take the place of Hymns Ancient and Modern in his church after June 22," and also to being preached at by my fellow-worshippers in such phrases as "Stand up for Jesus," and other similar suggestions. When I am in church I want to offer my devotion or penitence to God, to sing His praises, and to thank Him for His goodness. Modern hymns, so-called, annoy me very much, and the greatest trial I have had at St. Alban's Church, Teddington, is the choosing of hymns for Sundays from a book which is mainly composed of sentimental ditties which are very often heretical and set to music in keys quite beyond the compass of the voices of most of the congregation.

Uninvited Guests.

There are many ways in which shipping companies are put to great expense, and in some of them there is no redress whatever. Probably the worst of these is that when a stowaway is discovered on board ship if the matter is reported it is necessary to maintain him, and bring him back to the port where he stowed away. It so happens that in the view of the prevailing arrangements the stay at a foreign port may be of several weeks' duration and a correspondent has seen some quite extensive hotel bills which shipowners have been called upon to foot in respect of their uninvited guests. Then on returning to the home port the stowaway is imprisoned and charged with the offence, for which he usually receives a light punishment, and occasionally no punishment at all. In the result the prosecutors in return for their outlay and their trouble, and elaborate the theories of Wilde as to the identity of the mysterious "W. H." to whom "he" has done the right thing.

STORM DAMAGE.

SOME FATALITIES.

While several contractors' coolies were at work demolishing No. 33, Connaught Road West at 3.15 p.m. yesterday, a portion of the back wall suddenly collapsed on top of three men and buried them. Gangs of Sanitary Board coolies were promptly on the scene and rescue work immediately undertaken. Two of the men were dug out still alive, but severely injured, and they were taken to the Hospital by the motor ambulance. The third man could not be located. Late in the evening his badly crushed body was found and removed to the mortuary. The P.W.D. has taken charge of the building, and shoring work was carried on until a late hour.

Yesterday afternoon, a portion of the hill behind No. 1, Shek Lane, Waichai, collapsed. The earth blocked the back door, and coolies had to work for several hours to remove the obstruction. Several small landslides have occurred on the new road round Mount Davis. No one was injured, but as a precaution against further fall of earth, work was suspended and the workmen removed from the road.

A big landslide occurred on Pokfulam Road, near Elliot Battery last night. Several tons of earth and boulders block the road for a couple of hundred yards. The road has been closed to traffic.

The strong wind did considerable damage to trees in various parts of the Colony last night. One tree opposite the barracks was blown down, while boughs and branches were torn away from several others on the upper levels. Several trees in the Botanical Gardens also suffered.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Pat Chau, the accountant of the Mau Sang Loong rice shop of No. 489, Queen's Road West, was this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with the embezzlement of \$449.35, the property of the shop. He was also charged with having made false entries in the firm's books.

Mr. A. E. Hall, who appeared for the prosecution, said that he understood that the accused was pleading guilty to embezzlement, in which case he would not press the other charge against him. He had been in the firm's employ for over two years, was a good worker, and had borne a good character until this unfortunate lapse. It was with reluctance that his employers were proceeding against him.

Inspector Willis said that the defendant had charge of the safe key, and had abused the trust placed on him. It was a serious offence. It was not known exactly when the accused stole the money, but the theft was discovered on August 20 when the manager asked the accused for the safe key to get some money to make some payments. When the safe was opened, it was found to be empty. The accused was given a chance to replace the money, but he absconded the same night and was not seen again until yesterday. The defendant admitted embezzlement. He said that he had loaned \$100 of the stolen money to a friend, and the rest he had spent foolishly on himself. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHERE IS IT?

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—In connection with the proposed sale of "Trumpet Island," I should like to ask two questions: Firstly, is Trumpet Island Chinese territory? And secondly, arising out of that, if the answer is in the affirmative, has the Chinese Government given its consent to the sale? In my opinion there is something to be explained about the whole matter.

Yours faithfully,

KAN YU ZEE.

Hongkong, September 2, 1921.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the local American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory.

9.30 a.m. to-day.
 (1) Typhoon in about 112 deg. Long. E. 17 deg. Lat. N. inclining Northward.
 (2) Typhoon in about 113 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N. recurring Northeastward.

PRETTY WOMEN.

who wish to retain their charm for a long time, should take the precaution of the complexion and of the general health. The use, when needed, of these dainty little luxuries keep the skin free from pimples and blemishes, and ensure daily regularity, dispels all attacks and sick headache, and restores a healthy complexion and a general tone. They are equally good for men. Of "beauties" everywhere, post free at 60 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Co., 94, Beaufort Road, Shanghai.

S.S. "GLAUCUS" REFLOATED.

A telegram received by Messrs Butterfield and Swire, yesterday, notified that the Blue Funnel steamer "Glaucus" which went aground at Tongsha Spit at the entrance to the Yangtze River on August 22 during typhoon weather, had been refloated.

\$8,000 BURGLARY.

SCIENTIFIC ATTACK ON A CHATEAU.

Burglars who visited the country house of M. Jean Sien, the French millionaire, deputy, and racehorse owner, prepared to carry out the burglary on the most scientific lines. Though disturbed they took \$8,000 worth of furs, pictures, silver, and jewellery.

The thieves, who were at least three, cut through the shutters and glass of a ground floor window. They must have drawn slippers on their boots the moment they entered the park, for there are no recognisable footprints. On their hands they apparently wore rubber surgical gloves, as not a single finger-print has been found. One of the burglars, an art expert, made a tour of the rooms, choosing only the best. As the thieves visited each room all that they wished to take was carefully wrapped in tissue paper and then done up in linen sheets.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for account 1921 will be payable on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 10th September, 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

SEHWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, September 3, 1921.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK CLUB.

OWING to the inclement weather the BAND NIGHT arranged for TO-DAY, has been postponed until SATURDAY NEXT, 10th inst.

JOHN BENLEY, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, September 3, 1921.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

THE Competitions arranged for SUNDAY, 4th inst. have been postponed until SUNDAY, 11th September, as the Course is unplayable.

J. B. ROSS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, September 3, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE Public are cordially invited to inspect our S.S. "GNYOMARU," the latest addition to our South American Line Fleet, TO-MORROW, the 4th inst. The steamer will be open for inspection from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and launches will leave Blake Pier at frequent intervals.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. Hongkong, September 3, 1921.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of September, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lots.	Locality.	N.	S.	E.	W.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
1	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
2	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
3	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
4	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
5	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
6	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
7	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
8	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
10	Shaikwan	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

THE MING TAT COMPANY

— beg to announce —
 SPECIAL TRIPS TO

TRUMPET ISLAND

Commencing THURSDAY,
 — September 8th —
 FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.

PRICE 25 cts. PER COPY.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Domestic Occurrences..... 1	Real Hard Luck..... 25
Leading Articles..... 1-6	Motor Prosecutions..... 26
Correspondence..... 6	Do You Pawn Your Raincoat? 27
Alice Memorial Hospital..... 6	Stranded Liners..... 27
Local and General..... 7-11	A Sandakan Incident..... 27
Dishonest Apprentice..... 11	Money Changer Robbed..... 27
The Share Market..... 11	Special Cables..... 28
Children's Corner..... 12	Marine Misdemeanors..... 28
Police-men's Complaint..... 12	Sport..... 29-30
The Irish Tangle [No. 1 and No. 2] Who is George Russell?..... 13-14	Shipping..... 30-31
Secret Recipes..... 14	Concert on the "Tamar"..... 31
Chamber of Commerce..... 15-16	China Coast..... 31
Taukoo Tallow Thieved..... 15	Fire and Typhoon..... 31
Watered Milk..... 16	Opium-Muddle..... 32
Legislative Council..... 17	Rabies..... 32
Thursday's Council Bills..... 17-18	Doped..... 33
Government and Military Lands..... 18	A Tenancy Tangle..... 33
Council Questions..... 19	Steamer Wrecked..... 33
Banquet Industrielle..... 19	\$7,000 Fire..... 33
Our University..... 20	Arson Attempted?..... 33
New Exchange..... 20	A Border Tragedy..... 33
Local Water Supply..... 21	Headless Bather Found..... 33
Obituary..... 21	Caution's Gala Day..... 33
Local Thieves..... 21	Year of Contracts..... 34
Rents Ordinance..... 22-24	Heads for Ransom..... 34
Gambling Raid..... 24	Wrecks in China..... 34
The Bank of China..... 24	Opium Cases..... 34
The Hongkong Hotel Co..... 25	Peak Haggard..... 34
The Theatre Shooting..... 25	Coming Attractions..... 35
Saltore Take Care..... 25	Local Motor Coaches..... 35
	Exchange..... 35
	Hongkong Stock Exchange..... 35

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DRESS SHIRTS.

STIFF FANCY FRONTS.
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 PLEATED SILK FRONTS.
 PLEATED PIQUE FRONTS.
 ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PRICE \$8.50

BLACK DRESS TIES, \$1.75
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 BLACK SILK SOCKS, \$3.25 to \$4.75
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PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
 HAND WOVEN, MADE FROM A SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN.—
 FROM \$18.50 to \$32.00 Per Dozen.

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THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC.

ANDERSON'S
 (THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

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 Suzuki & Co.

— SAKURA BEER —
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 that Wilkinson's Tansol
 is the only Water yet
 known that is absolutely free from
 even a trace of
 earthy deposits, of
 machine life, of
 organic matter
 of any kind?

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Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only). From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions or from Messrs. T. & S. Co., Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

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LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

BILLS having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....end of August.
S.S. "PERSIA".....Sailing in the middle of October.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA".....Sailing on or about 3rd October.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to SAILING FROM COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA".....Sailing the beginning of Sept.
S.S. "UNYOLOSI".....Sailing on or about 3rd Sept.Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON ANTWERP ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

SUEZ AIRS—Rings, Jeddah, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

KISHU MARU.....Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands and St. Paul Island.

ALABAMA MARU (omit, Dairen).....Tuesday, 29th Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.....Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ.....Wednesday, 14th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.....Saturday, 3rd Sept.

CHINA MARU (Kobe direct).....Monday, 5th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

AMAKUSA MARU.....Tuesday, 6th Sept.

KAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.....Thursday, 8th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 741 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "ATREUS".....Via Suez Canal.....2nd September.

S.S. "CITY OF CANTON".....Via Suez Canal.....5th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG

HONGKONG & CANTON. REIS & CO., CANTON.

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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 500 tons long.

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Particulars furnished on application.

B. 200000, Sept. 1, 1918.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHENYU	Tomorrow Night
SWATOW & HANGKOW	CHENYU	Sept. 6 at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SENNING	Sept. 8 at Noon
SHANGHAI	SENNING	Sept. 8 at Noon
WELSH, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG	HONGKOW	Sept. 8 at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	YINCHOW	Sept. 10 at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHELANO	Sept. 12 at Noon
NOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KATONG	Sept. 14 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SOCROW	Sept. 15 at Noon
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	SUTYANG	Sept. 17 at 4 p.m.

Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (twice weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE.

Sailing Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE".....Leave Hongkong. Arrive Seattle.

S.S. "SILVER STATE".....For Manila.....Oct. 11th.

S.S. "ELDRIDGE".....Oct. 11th.

S.S. "SILVER STATE".....Oct. 11th.

S.S. "CROOK".....Sept. 12th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

S.S. "PAWLEIT".....Sailing Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. "COXET".....Oct. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points: Passenger and Freight particulars. Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.
Via Panama

S.S. "SCHUDACK".....Sept. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS 5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

GLYMONT 8th Sept.

CADARETTA 15th Sept.

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FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

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(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

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BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU".....Sailing on 11th Sept.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call—Moj, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU".....Sailing on 18th Sept.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fan and Wireless Telegraphy.

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K. SUZUKI, Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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Hongkong to England.

Via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (Mori) KO, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG DEPART VICTORIA ARRIVE

E. Asia Sept. 15 Oct. 3 E. France Oct. 16 Oct. 25

E. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 F. France Oct. 18 Oct. 25

E. Russia Oct. 15 Oct. 31 Victorian Nov. 11 Nov. 20

Monteagle Oct. 28 Nov. 19 E. Britain Nov. 28 Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS FROM

FROM SHANGHAI

Sept. 6—R. F. ...
7—R. F. ...
8—R. F. ...
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FROM JAPAN

Sept. 4—J. I. L. ...
5—J. I. L. ...
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FROM MANILA

Sept. 2—R. F. ...
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FROM JAVA

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FROM BOMBAY

Sept. 5—N. Y. K. ...
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FROM CALCUTTA

Sept. 7—N. Y. K. ...
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FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

Sept. 15—A. O. ...
16—A. O. ...
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3

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,400	8th Sept.	MANHILLAS, LONDON & A'warp
"DILWARA"	8,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	8,400	16th Sept.	MANHILLAS, LONDON & A'warp
"KHIVA"	8,400	14th Oct.	MANHILLAS, LONDON & A'warp
"SARDINIA"	8,600	18th Oct.	MANHILLAS, LONDON & A'warp
"KARMA"	9,000	11th Nov.	MANHILLAS, LONDON & A'warp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,510	6th Sept.	Colombo, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	15th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.
"TAKADA"	7,000	9th Sept. at Night	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. S. S. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the
15th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LOND
on sailing at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. S. S. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parasols measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
24, DesVaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

E. HING & CO.

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viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
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N. Y. K.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila,
Kobe, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland United U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU... ..Friday, 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omit, Manila)Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct)Saturday, 23rd Oct. at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU... ..Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU... ..Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LINCOLN MARU... ..Monday, 3rd October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU... ..Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU... ..Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU... ..Sunday, 18th September.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU... ..Monday, 19th September.

KAWACHI MARU... ..Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore and Penang.

TAMBA MARU... ..Monday, 6th Sept.

TATSUNO MARU... ..Tuesday, 30th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MAGATO MARU... ..Monday, 18th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU... ..Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

RESTON MARU... ..Tuesday, 6th Sept.

CALCUTTA MARU... ..Tuesday, 6th Sept.

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

PARIS AVIATION CONGRESS

Paris, September 1st.
Thanks to the cooperation of the military
air service and private builders,
French aviation has reached the highest
degree of efficiency. Forty thousand
airmen could be mastered immediately in
case of emergency.

Opening several long distance air lines
is to be one of the chief objects of the
forthcoming Paris Aviation Congress,
notably a line from London to Paris,
Cairo, Bombay and Sydney.—Havas.

COTTON PRICE SENSATION.

New York, September 2nd.
Cotton is sensationally "bullish," and has
advanced 145 to 165 points, on account
of the Department of Agriculture's state-
ment regarding the depressing condition
of the crops in North and South Caro-
lina, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, owing
to weevils and unfavourable weather.

London, September 2nd.
Unexpectedly a great deterioration in
the American cotton crop is shown in a
report of the Washington Bureau of
Agriculture. It is estimated that the
yield will be 7,037,000 bales, as compared
with 8,933,000 estimated at the end of
July, and 12,753,000 a year ago, but the
short crop report is largely discounted by
the heavy carry-over from last year,
which is estimated at nine million bales.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

London, September 2nd.
An attempt to correct some of the more
pessimistic views regarding the rubber
situation, lately prevailing, is made
in a letter to the Press by Messrs.
Harrison and Crossfield, who attri-
bute to America the whole shortage
in consumption, which is likely to be
realised this year, as compared with
last which is estimated at 70,000 tons,
but express the opinion that America,
which consumed 200,000 tons of crude
rubber in 1920, will consume over 150,000
in 1921.

The letter says that there is good reason
to anticipate that the consumption in
1921 will equal the restricted produc-
tion, but there is no prospect of a
further rise in price until the existing
surplus stocks have been substantially
reduced.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.

Mexico City, September 2nd.
General Obregon, in a message, at the
opening of Congress, dealing with foreign
affairs, declared that signature of a
treaty with the United States was neither
possible, convenient, nor necessary, and
added that he had already been abashed
by Mexican constitutional precepts, because
it created special privileges for Ameri-
cans.

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, September 1st.
The Police have prohibited the Ger-
man celebrations on the anniversary
of the Sedan. Trouble between Bavaria
and the Imperial Government is threaten-
ed, as a result of the latter's measures for
the protection of the Republic.
Military law has already been abolished
in Central Germany and East Prussia but
there is talk of Munich. (Message
incomplete).

LEAGUE COVENANT

Geneva, September 2nd.
France has proposed an amendment to
the League Covenant, providing for the
constitution of a permanent Armaments
Commission to investigate and advise the
Council as regards the enforcement of
Article 1 (requiring members to accept
the regulations of the League regarding
military and naval armaments, and Article 3
(requiring the reduction of armaments
to the lowest point consistent with
national safety).

NEW GUINEA GERMANS.

Melbourne, September 2nd.
Efforts are being made, through the
Netherlands Government, to secure the
extradition of a number of Germans who
abandoned from New Guinea with prop-
erty belonging to the Administration.

DAVIS CUP.

New York, September 1st.
The draw in the challenge round of the
Davis Cup Singles is—Johnston v.
Kumagata; and Tilden v. Shimidzu in
the Doubles; Williams and Washburn v.
Shimidzu and Kumagata.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Washington, September 1st.
Italy has formally accepted President
Harding's invitation to the Washington
Conference.

FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA.

London, September 2nd.
Dr. Nansen has arrived in London
from Moscow, where he concluded an
agreement with the Soviet Government
relating to complete control over the
distribution of their gifts.

The International Committee for the
Relief of Russia is considering the dis-
patch of a mission to enquire into Rus-
sia's real needs and the most practical
ways to meet them. The Soviets are to
be asked to facilitate the mission's pur-
pose.—Havas.

SILKENS PROBLEM.

Geneva, September 1st.
M. Leon Bourgeois, in the statement as
regards the decision of the Council of
the League, says that the members are
unanimous that the wisest course is to
entrust the preliminary consideration of
the silk problem to the countries which
did not participate in previous discus-
sions, thus ensuring the guarantee of
impartiality.

FLOODING ENGLAND WITH
GERMANY.

London, September 1st.
The danger of flooding England with
German goods, which has been
led to special vigilance by the police at
seaports. A number of houses in the
Chinese quarter in Liverpool were
raided yesterday evening. Thirteen
Chinese were arrested in Liverpool on
suspicion of smuggling Chinese labourers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee
was held after the Council had adjourned
on Thursday, the Colonial Secre-
tary presiding.

THE GOVERNOR recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$2,000 on account of
Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure,
Instruments for Upper Air research.

The CHAIRMAN said that this sum was
for certain apparatus, such as steel
cylinders of hydrogen, balloons, theodolites,
tripods, sliding rules and thermometers,
etc., which the Director of the Royal
Observatory, wishes to use in upper
air research, and the sum asked for
was the dollar equivalent of the cost in
sterling.

FIRE BRIGADE SUB-STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$10,000 on account of
Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong.
Building, Conversion of the old Cinema
Theatre at Wanchai into a Fire Brigade
Sub-station.

The CHAIRMAN said this matter had been
before the Finance Committee who had
approved the expenditure.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, LABORATORY.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$400 in aid of the vote
Royal Observatory, Laboratory Expenses.
The CHAIRMAN said this was for meter-
ological instruments at the Peak Station.
Approved.

X-RAY APPARATUS.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$600 in aid of the vote
Medical Department, X-Ray Apparatus,
X-Ray Apparatus, X-Ray Apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum has been spent
in putting the X-ray apparatus at the
Government Civil Hospital in order.
It is not new apparatus; it is for repair-
ing existing apparatus. A report was
made on it by an electrician in Hong-
kong—Mr. Frost.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK inquired if
there was anybody in the Colony qualified
to use it.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand it is in
constant use.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I should like to
know if it is in constant use and whether
there is a qualified person to use it.

The CHAIRMAN: I will make inquiries.
The vote was approved.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote
Governor, Other Charges, Furniture.

The CHAIRMAN said there had been a
considerable repairing or very old furni-
ture by new, and the vote made for it had
been insufficient.

A RAILWAY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$50 in aid of the vote
Newly-Opened Railway, Special Ex-
penditure, Additional Hydrants and
Main for Kowloon Station.

The CHAIRMAN said the amount pre-
viously voted had proved insufficient by
\$50.

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$1,400 in aid of the
vote Public Works, Recurrent, Water Works:
(30)—Maintenance of Shaukiwan \$ 800
(32)—Water Account (Meters, etc.) 600
Miscellaneous:—
(34)—Typhoon and Rainstorm
Damages 5,000
Extraordinary, Water Works:
(38)—Additional Rising Main to
the Peak 25,000
Total \$37,800

The CHAIRMAN: The amount of \$800 is
for a supply at Shaukiwan. The
Taipei Sugar Refinery during a time
of shortage. The \$6,000 is required,
owing to the large amount of building.
Since January 1st new meters have been
supplied to the value of \$4,000. Second-
ary heavy costs have been incurred in
repair to meters due to the large extra
consumption of water. The next item
of \$5,000 is due to very heavy rainfall.
There was a considerable number of
washouts of roads. I will read them out
if you would care to hear it. The
last item of \$25,000 for additional rising
main to the Peak is due practically en-
tirely to the enormous increase in cost
at home and the fall of the dollar. A pipe
which before the war cost \$297 now costs
\$4,881 and that combined with the fall
in the dollar raised the supplementary
vote required to \$25,000. Of this sum
\$15,000 was provided for in the estimates
for 1920 and has been revoted.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It is a pity we
don't get these pipes when exchange
was high.

The vote was approved.

RECLAMATION AT APLICHAU.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$10,000 in aid of the
vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong.
Miscellaneous, (34) APLICHAU, Re-
clamation Scheme.

The CHAIRMAN: This is really a re-vote.
The total estimate of the whole of the
work is \$49,000. The amount provided
in the estimates was \$25,000, and now
\$10,000 is added for. It is proposed to
provide \$13,000 in next year's estimates,
completing it.

DREDGING FORESHORES.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$5,500 in aid of the
vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong.
Miscellaneous, (16) Dredging Foreshores.
The CHAIRMAN explained the vote as
being due mainly to increased cost of
material and to the amount charged by
the Dock Co. for repairs to the dredger.
Approved.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council
to vote a sum of \$100 in aid of the
vote Attorney-General's Office, Other
Charges, Incidental Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN: This represents an
addition to the library and \$50 for dental
fee for one of the officers—the Attorney-
General's clerk. The Government is pay-
ing half the fee.

Approved. (Continued on Page 2.)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,
"KAMO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Warehouse at
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's
Godown at Kowloon; where each consigne-
ment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary be-
fore Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Septem-
ber, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signee's and the Co.'s representatives
at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and
FRIDAY. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot
be recognized. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"SANDON HALL"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are
informed that all goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godown
and/or extra hazardous Godown of
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
September 7th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 14th Sept., 1921, or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours
of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the
free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-
TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental,
American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA,"
Captain—BARA, carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this Port on or about TUESDAY,
13th September, 1921, taking Passen-
gers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy,
France and London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Bombay into the
Mail Steamer, proceeding direct to
Manilla and London.

Parasols will be received at this Office
until 3 p.m. the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages
are required.

For further particulars apply to—
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE
& CO.,**
Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1921.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TARASHIMA, COAL, MITSUBI-
SHI, KOBAYASHI, YAMAGUCHI,
HINO, KANAKURA, KATO, SHI-
NOBU, KANAKURA, KATO, KATO,
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Western Union and Bantley.

Agents for: The Mitsubishi Marine &
Fire Insurance Co.
The Osaka Marine &
Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KOMURA, Manager.
No. 1, Prince Street, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
(Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU).
"West Java" 3rd September.

To SINGAPORE & JAPA.
"West Java" 6th September.

To VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE
(Via SHANGHAI & JAPAN.)
"West Java" 2nd September.

"Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco
and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK,
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Fowling Building, 12, Des Vaux Rd., Tel. 2008.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER.	TONS.	LEAVES HONGKONG.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 9th.
*KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 18th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
*PERISA MARU	8,000	Oct. 18th at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 20th.
	20,000	Nov. 15th.

SHIPPING.

OIL FOR MARINE PROPULSION.

ARRESTING FIGURES.

From an analysis of the statistics published in the Register Book some interesting information as to the development of oil fuel for ship propulsion, both for firing steam boilers and for use in internal-combustion engines, can be obtained. It appears that in 1914, 364 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 1,310,000 were fitted with oil-fired boilers, whereas at the present time, there are no less than 2,536 vessels so fitted, and their total tonnage amounts to 12,797,000. The latter figure, it may be noted, represents rather more than one-fifth of the total tonnage now in existence (20.65 per cent. to be exact), whereas the proportion in 1914 was only 2.62 per cent. With regard to internal-combustion engines for ship propulsion, the development which has occurred during the last seven years, although not so striking as that of oil firing, is nevertheless material. In 1914, 290 vessels driven by oil engines were included in the Register, and the aggregate tonnage, at that time, amounted to 234,000, so that the average tonnage of each motor vessel was just over 800. To-day there are 1,447 motor-driven ships in existence with a total tonnage of 1,263,000, and the average tonnage has therefore increased from 226 to 875. Oil-engined ships now form 2 per cent. of the world's total tonnage, as compared with 0.47 per cent. seven years ago. The proportion of sailing vessels has fallen from 7.95 per cent. to 5.06 per cent. during the period we are considering, and the proportion of coal-fired steamers from 88.95 per cent. to 72.3 per cent.

Reference may also be made to the large increase in the number and tonnage of vessels used for the transport of oil in bulk which has occurred during the period under review. The number of tank steamers registered in 1914 was 385 and their total tonnage was 1,479,000. The tonnage now on the Register is nearly three times as great, being 4,419,000, and the number has increased to 561; many of these vessels are, of course, propelled by oil engines. If from the present number we exclude 130 vessels, each of under 2,000 gross tons, which are mainly used for local trade, the average tonnage of the remaining 731 could be 5,875, but the number includes 55 vessels of between 8,000 tons and 10,000 tons each, and 37 of still larger tonnage. From these figures it will be found that more than 7 per cent. of the world's total shipping is now employed in the transport of oil in bulk, whereas the corresponding proportion in 1914 was less than 3 per cent.—*Engineering.*

THE "MALAYA."

NEW 13,000 TON MOTOR SHIP.

There has just been completed in Copenhagen for the East Asiatic Company the second of a series of four 13,000-ton motor ships, representing the largest and finest type of Scandinavian vessel, states "Lloyd's List." The "Malaya" is 445 ft. in length, beam 60 ft., and depth 42 ft., and on 28 ft. draught will carry 13,000 tons. There is a capacity for 1,600 tons of water ballast, and the fuel oil tanks will carry 1,417 tons, giving a radius of action of approximately 30,000 miles. There are eighteen electric winches on deck and an electrically-operated windlass. Of these winches four have a capacity for lifting 5 tons, six are of 3 tons, and eight of 1½ tons capacity. The machinery is of the same type as has been installed in the two Bibby motor ships, "Somersetshire" and "Dorsetshire." Each of the motor develop 2,250 i.h.p. in six cylinders. The trial speed is 12 knots, and based on the performance of the motor ship "Africa" the average consumption of fuel will be in the neighbourhood of 14 tons daily with the vessel fully laden. This figure included the oil required for auxiliary purposes as well as for the main propulsion. In the engine-room, in addition to the main engines, are installed three 65 kw. Diesel-driven generating sets supplying the necessary electric power for the operation of all the auxiliary plant. Only one of these sets is required at sea, but when

loading or discharging cargo it is necessary to run all three engines. The largest auxiliary in the engine-room, apart from the generating plant, is the electrically-operated compressor which is put into action when the ship is in harbour and the engines are being manoeuvred. Another Diesel engine is installed to drive the refrigerating plant, the refrigerating space on the "Malaya" being on a somewhat large scale.

NEW C.P.O.S. LINER.

PURCHASE OF THE "TIRPITZ."

The German 19,300 tons steel twin screw steamer "Tirpitz," which was surrendered to the Allies by Germany, and has been lying at Immingham since February of this year, has just been taken over by the Canadian Pacific to augment their already fine steamship service to and from Canada and Vancouver, China, and Japan. It is understood that the "Tirpitz," when ready to be placed in commission, will be run in the Pacific service in conjunction with the "Empress" liners now engaged on that route. Her building was completed in May, 1919, and was to have been ready for delivery in the following month, having been launched in the spring of 1914 by the Vulcan Company at Stettin. Her dimensions are 588 ft. by 75 ft. by 41.5 ft., and her turbine engines are capable of developing 15,500 h.p. The Germans intended her for the North Atlantic trade between Hamburg and New York.

Captain Gillies, the marine superintendent of the C.P.R., is proceeding with navigating and engineering officers to Immingham to take the "Tirpitz" over for the company.

U.S. MARINE LEGISLATION.

A NEW YORK SHIPPING PAPER'S CANDID VIEWS.

The following is extracted from *The Marine Journal of New York*:—"I have said that Congress is not competent to deal with marine legislation—that Congress is totally ignorant of the requirements to establish an American Merchant Marine. I repeat it with emphasis.

"Where things marine are concerned our Government is as helpless as a child. Through sheer ignorance or other mysterious influences it persistently refuses to apply ordinary common sense to the chaotic condition of our Merchant Marine."

The passages are introductory to the reproduction of a bill to which the paper in question gives the following heading:—"Here comes another interior United States Senator with a fool bill which provides further competition for American steamship-owners."

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT LINE'S ACTIVITIES.

For many years the shipping business between Australia and Java and Singapore has been served by well-established lines. Recently, however, the Commonwealth Government Line of Steamers has decided to claim a share in this particular trade, and the satisfactory business it has secured so far has encouraged the Government to improve the service already inaugurated and to place additional steamers on the run. It was recently announced that the new steamer "Emita," now in Melbourne awaiting commission, would be placed in this service in addition to the "Dromana," "Dundula," and "Dilga." In addition to calls at Sourabaya, Samarang, and Batavia, the "Dromana" will call at Macassar, and the "Emita" at Singapore.

FOR THE CHINA COAST.

NEW CHINA NAVIGATION STEAMER.

Messrs. Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Greenock, launched a geared turbine steamer "Kiung Chow," which has been built and engaged for the China Navigation Company, London. Mrs. H. W. Robertson, London, performed the naming ceremony. The dimensions of the vessel are: Length, 310 feet; breadth, 44 feet; depth, 23 feet. Her

PRINCE HIROHITO.

DEMOCRATIC CONDUCT SHOCKS MANY JAPANESE.

The Crown Prince's reception in England has given the greatest satisfaction in Japan, but there is much headbaking among old-fashioned Japanese about the relaxation of the severe etiquette which has hitherto surrounded the personality of the heir to the Phoenix throne, says a Tokyo correspondent writing to the *Daily Express* in July.

One official, for instance, spoke to me about the Prince having waved his hand to the crowd in Scotland. "All right in your country," he said, "but it will never do here." Again, to be filmed was perhaps unavoidable in these democratic days, but was it altogether seemly that the Prince should himself turn the handle of the camera? Then there were interviews and statements to the Press. The censorship is said to be perplexed about how it is to prevent Japanese papers from publishing these when the mails bring copies, yet the law makes it an offence to publish such statements, or even photographs, without permission.

The celebrated toast at Blair Atholl with "Highland honours" was a complete puzzle, but it was with difficulty that I was able to explain to apprehensive Japanese that it was not a Bacchanalian revel, but a dimly Celtic toast.

But while old stagers are dubious, the great mass of the educated people look with approval on the experiences which the Prince had in England, and regard the trip as an invaluable part of his education. It is no secret that the motive which weighed in the high quarters which decided that the Prince should break precedent and visit foreign countries was a desire that he should observe and learn from the ways of the English royalty—the only royalty that stood the strain of the war unimpaired while the thrones of Germany, Russia and Austria were falling in ruins.

gross tonnage is 2,650, and of the single deck type, for service in Eastern waters. The turbine machinery will give her a speed of about 12 knots. The "Kiung Chow" is a duplicate of the "Kalpan" and the "Kwangyang," delivered to the same company earlier this year.

REVIVAL OF SHIPPING PROGNOSTICATED.

Although it was difficult to forecast the future, indications pointed to improved conditions rather than to the reverse, and as soon as the time seemed favourable the directors of the British Steamship Investment Trust would, said the chairman at the annual meeting in London, be prepared to re-invest in shipping with experienced managing owners who had paid good dividends in the past. In the opinion of the directors the time was not far distant. They had only one outstanding mortgage of a steamer for £39,000 which was well secured. A shareholder, congratulating the board upon the results achieved, thought they had acted wisely in not advancing money on ships at their greatly inflated values, and expressed the view that had some of the British banks been advised by the directors of the Trust they would be in a better and stronger financial position to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

Among the firms who during the shipping boom sold their steamers was Messrs. Richard Hughes and Co., of Liverpool. They disposed of all their ten steamers. They have just repurchased all of them with the exception of one vessel, which was lost.

The Danish Consul at Reval reports that the Anglo-Baltic Shipbuilding and Engineering Company are now commencing construction of a new ship, intended for engineers, technicians, clerks, &c. The company has purchased the Becker Ship Wharf, originally designed for the construction of warships.

CHINA TO PERU.

WHAT A PACIFIC CONFERENCE MEANS.

"Depend upon it, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight he concentrates his mind wonderfully."

With the above quotation as introduction, Mr. H. Wilson Harris writes as follows in the *Daily News*. Studying a good map has much the same effect and on the whole it is a more comfortable method than the other. Take the Pacific problem, for example. It can be discussed in fair, so to speak. That indeed is what has been happening to it pretty generally for the past week. Or it can be discussed with the assistance of an adequate map, in some relation to hard facts. It is worth while going that way to work here.

But one word first. President Harding, who, perhaps by accident, perhaps by commendable wisdom, phrased his official statement of a week ago a little vaguely, is clearly out for a double event, a general disarmament conference and a conference on the Far East, and the Pacific in particular. Which of these is the more immediately hopeful? On that opinions may, and certainly do, differ. It all depends upon what the mind fixes on first. Whichever it may be, the difficulties look so obvious that it seems more elementary wisdom to begin with the other.

But on balance, there cannot be much doubt that what matters is the Pacific. There you have an issue limited, though vast, where much of the preliminary thinking has already been done in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and other problems. Everyone, moreover, who has seriously studied the question of disarmament since the war has been driven back to the conclusion that the one possible line of advance at the present moment is a naval reduction as the result of understandings between America, Britain and Japan in the Pacific.

THE PACIFIC "POWERS." The Pacific, then, is the immediate issue. And at this point let us get the map on the table—or, rather, the facts to be gleaned from the map. Mr. Harding's statement speaks of calling into conference "the Powers especially interested in Pacific and Far Eastern problems." "Powers" is, of course, a polite synonym for "State." If you are a mere paralytic weakness in the diplomatic sense you expect everyone who calls you anything to call you a "Power," all the same.

But who are these Powers? Clearly the States bordering on or situate in the Pacific Ocean. Now the Pacific Ocean has two shores, which lie roughly 5,000 miles apart—a strategic fact on which I hope to be able to say something another day. Down the Asiatic shore, and adjacent to it, there is one row of States; down the American shore there is another row of States. Like this:

Asia.	America.
Siberia (Russian).	Alaska (U.S.A.)
Japan.	Canada.
China.	United States.
Indo-China	
(French).	Mexico.
Siam.	Central American Republics.
Straits Settlements	
(British).	Colombia.
Dutch East Indies.	Ecuador.
	Peru.
	Chile.

And down in the South another two. Like that:

Australia. New Zealand.
Tickets for All?
So that if tickets are to be issued to every qualified applicant, and it is hard to see how they can be refused, the idea of a comfortable little four-handed set—Great Britain, America, China and Japan, each with a side of the table to itself—goes pretty clearly by the board.

Some difficulties will no doubt prove less formidable when it comes to the point than they look in advance. It is to be hoped so, at any rate, for the list of possible Conference members is a little disturbing. It will of course be shorter at Washington than it is in this column. There is no prospect, for example, of Russia being represented; but will the absence of this Power which theoretically at least speaks for nearly half the Asiatic seaboard of the Pacific inspire confidence in decisions taken without her? Siam, too, is likely to be content to stay outside. France will no doubt take part in the Conference. She is anxious to

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

THE NEW IDEA.

A BREAK WITH TRADITION.

A representative of the Christian Service Monitor, Boston, recently interviewed Tsai Yuen-pei, Chancellor of Peking University on the position of education in China. Mr. Tsai Yuen-pei strongly endorsed this view. He recognises that the first and the greatest task before the educationist is to effect a fundamental change in the system of thought in China. To do this, he is convinced it is necessary to "strike at the traditional family system." That system, he insists, is good in so far as it preserves the unity of the family, but it is detrimental in so far as it tends to destroy individualism by encouraging the family to lean on the family head. "We are striving," he declared, "to encourage the individual of both sexes to assert himself for himself and for society." Such a process involves, of course, a break with tradition in many directions, but the Chancellor of the Peking University was careful to emphasise the fact that the throwing overboard of all tradition, simply because it was tradition, was no part of the scheme he advocated. On the contrary, he was careful to show that the new idea taught the individual to respect what was handed down to him, but to use only what was really adaptable to modern needs.

assert her position as a Pacific Power. And Holland, as was to be expected, is expressing a lively interest in coming events. She has a better claim than anyone, except Great Britain, to be regarded as a colonising Power, and all her colonies of any consequence (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Dutch New Guinea) lie in the Pacific. No trouble is likely to arise there. On the American side it is another matter. The United States, Canada, and Chile must all be passed in if they apply. There can hardly be any question about that. But apart from Chile, Latin America may be distinctly an embarrassment. What about Mexico, for instance? Her Government is not recognised by the United States, or any Western Power. She is not qualified for admission to the League of Nations. Yet her importance as a strategic grounds alone in any Pacific settlement is incontestable. The friction that arose before the war over the supposed attempt by Japan to secure a concession in Magdalena Bay is proof enough of that.

LATIN AMERICA'S VOICE. Then there are the Central American Republics, at present busy federating themselves into one. In the days of submarines and inter-oceanic canals (for a rival to the Panama Canal through Nicaragua is still among the possibilities) they are essentially a factor not to be ignored. And well disposed though Latin America is to the United States, it has always been suspicious of certain implications of the Monroe Doctrine, and would violently resist any suggestion of a United States hegemony over the Western Hemisphere.

All these are facts worth digesting in good time. Even between the four Powers most immediately concerned, Britain and America, China and Japan, situations are bound to arise which only a statesmanship inspired by vision as well as resolve is likely to weather. Japan's caution in declining to commit herself on a Pacific Conference at all shows how the wind is blowing. The addition of half a dozen other States with lesser interests can only complicate the problems further.

That is all the more reason for thinking it out soberly beforehand. The main purpose of the Conference is clear—the conclusion of agreements that shall enable Great Britain, the United States and Japan to give a lead to the world by a reduction of their navies. The object of all effort from now on must be to clear every obstacle from the path that leads to such a goal. Fortunately in men like Secretary Hughes, Mr. Hoover and Chief Justice Taft, President Harding has advisers whose counsel will be directed uniformly towards the attainment of the reasonably attainable—and towards nothing else.

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